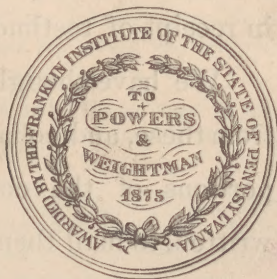
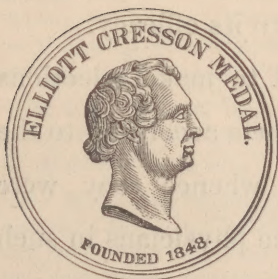
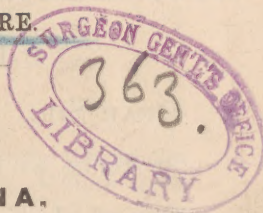


CINCHONIA

ALKALOID AND MIXTURE.

ITS USE IN
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
FLORIDA.



Gold Medal awarded May 12, 1875.

“For the introduction of an Industry new in the United States, and perfection of result in the product obtained in the manufacture of Citric Acid, and for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture and for perfection of workmanship displayed in the production of the cheaper ALKALOIDS OF THE CINCHONA BARKS.”—*Extract from the Report of Committee of Franklin Institute Exposition.*

[SIGNED]

F. A. GENTH,
SAMUEL P. SADTLER,
GEORGE A. KOENIG,
JOHN E. CARTER, *Committee.*

[Phila — 1880]

PHILADELPHIA, January, 1880.

DEAR SIR:

Since we first invited the particular attention of physicians to Cinchonia Alkaloid and Cinchonia Mixture, we have been almost daily in receipt of testimonials to its efficacy.

We have thought well to make selections from these, and collating them according to the portions of the country whence they were written, to mail them to the physicians in such respective sections.

Hence we have the pleasure to annex extracts from letters received from your part of the country.

Very respectfully, your friends,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. JAS. W. ALSTON, Raleigh, N. C., March 12, 1879: "Am gratified to say to you that I used Cinchonia Mixture freely in the treatment of autumnal diseases. I did not fail in a single instance to arrest chills, and as a tonic it is an admirable substitute for Sulphate of Quinia—in fact, I gave it to some of my patients who from an idiosyncrasy would not take Quinia, with the happiest results. I have always found it more acceptable to the stomach particularly with children, and never had any unpleasant result from its affecting the head."

Dr. J. A. REAGAN, Weaverville, N. C.: "I have tried in several cases Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture and believe them to be valuable antiperiodics."

Dr. M. J. D. DAUTZLER, Jamison, S. C., April 14, 1879: "Have used the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture in cases of intermittent fever which have been hanging on since last fall and I have been well pleased with the results of their administration."

Dr. I. C. WALTON, Prospect Hill, N. C., April 3, 1879: "I have used Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture in remittent and intermittent fevers and in intermittent neuralgia; also as a tonic in convalescence from acute diseases, and find them equally as efficacious as Sulphate of Quinia and Cinchonidia, while the absence of any disagreeable tastes renders them more acceptable to the stomach."

Dr. E. T. MCSWAIN, Cross Hills, S. C., May 2, 1879: "The Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture sent me for trial have fully come up to the recommendation. I am much pleased with their action, having used them with success in some cases of tertian forms of chills that would not yield to Quinia. Patients do not complain of any of the unpleasant nervous effects caused by Quinia, and I find that the most sensitive stomachs do not reject the mixture."

Dr. I. E. MURPHY, Wooten Station, N. C., February 21, 1879: "After using Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture I feel strongly convinced of their valuable properties and in several respects superiority to Sulphate Quinia, for instance where there is acidity of the stomach, which is so frequently the case in our southern intermittents, I do think the Cinchonia Mixture has done the work quicker and in a more satisfactory manner than any remedy I have used before."

Dr. HENRY A. CRENSHAW, Louisburg, N. C., February 5, 1879: "Have received the Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture, and it is being given in the case of a little girl with chills. She takes it a great deal more readily than the usual prescription of Quinia, and the result seems to be equally as beneficial as with Quinia."

Dr. J. H. MORRIS, Walkertown, N. C., February 1, 1879: "I have used the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture in several cases of intermittent attacks and find it equal to Sulphate Quinia."

Dr. JNO. H. BOOTH, Tally Ho, N. C., February 13, 1878: "I have used the Mixture with entire satisfaction in several cases of children, giving about the same dose that I do of Quinia. In fact, I could not see any difference in the effect of it in intermittent diseases from that of Quinia. Children say they cannot taste it in milk, while infants do not show any repugnance to it."

Dr. E. W. FAULCON, Littleton, N. C., February 14, 1876: "It gives me pleasure to add my 'mite of praise' of Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture to the many commendations these articles have received at the hands of my professional brotherhood. It is as reliable, I should say, as Sulphate Quinia, in intermittent and remittent fevers, and I have observed that cases that had not been cured in the autumn were very early cured by its judicious application."

Dr. J. B. CLIFTON, Louisburg, N. C., February 4, 1879: "Have tried your Cinchonia Mixture on my own child who had been suffering with chills for several months and rejected Sulphate Quinia whenever administered, hence the prolonged suffering. I gave him one dose of Cinchonia Mixture in his tea which he took without knowing it, and retained it in his stomach. He missed his chill the following day and did not have a return of them for two or three weeks when I gave another dose with the same happy result."

Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C., February 24, 1879:
"The effect of your preparations of Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture in the cases in which I have employed them, have been entirely satisfactory, and so gratifying to my patients and myself, that I write to beg you to send me two ounces more of the Mixture."

Dr. J. M. MEASE, Pigeon River, N. C., February 26, 1879:
"Have tried the samples of Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture and like them very much."

Dr. SAMUEL DUNHAM, South Creek, N. C., March 27, 1879:
"I received in due time the packages Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture and have delayed complying with your request wishing to give the remedies a fair and impartial trial. I freely acknowledge that it was not without some misgiving that I began to use the agent and from the first I was more than agreeably disappointed. The more I employed it the better I was pleased; in fact it exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Have used it with the happiest effects in a number of cases of obstinate intermittent fever that had resisted the usual antiperiodics. In pneumonia (typhoid especially), puerperal and rheumatic fevers, and in fact in every case where Quinia was indicated, I have have used the Mixture and am pleased to say that in every instance it acted like a charm, and since receiving it, have used it to the utter exclusion of Quinia and shall continue to do so if it does in the future as in the past. 'Burning Ager' (in the parlance of the country) is indigenous to the soil, continuing twelve months in the year, and in no case has the Cinchonia failed to effect a permanent and radical cure."

Dr. H. W. RENNERLY, Orangeburg C. H., S. C., March 26, 1879: "Have used the Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture and am pleased to say that they are equal in every respect and superior in some to Quinia or Cinchonidia, especially the Mixture, as I find no difficulty in administering it to children, the taste being more pleasant than otherwise, and it does not affect the head and stomach like Quinia and Cinchonidia, and in this respect I esteem it the superior of either of the latter articles. I have used the Cinchonja and Cinchonia Mixture in several cases of malarial intermittent fever standing since last August, and they proved effectual in every way. I have also used the Mixture in children with the epidemic influenza which prevailed so extensively in this section the past winter, and it gave entire satisfaction."

Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Newport, Carteret Co., N., C.: "Have given Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture, with the following result: Case 1. An old Baptist minister, age 65. Was very feeble after protracted suffering from a bilious fever. Gave Cinchonia Alkaloid six grains, three times a day and in one week there was a decided improvement. Case 2. A young man, aged about thirty. Had chills every other day. Gave him the Alkaloid and recovery was prompt. The Mixture was tried on three children, suffering from chills. Each of several months' standing. Recovery in one case very prompt and permanent. In the second, recovery prompt but relapsed. Third case same as second. These relapses were doubtless from a too early discontinuance of the medicine. I shall use these article in my practice especially among children."

Dr. W. R. O. VEAL, Cotton Plant, Marion Co., Fla., March 14, 1879: "Have used the Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture with perfect satisfaction to myself and patients, and shall use it hereafter, especially with my little patients."

Dr. P. H. MAYO, Falkland, N. C., February 28, 1879: "I take pleasure in reporting that the Cinchonia Mixture was used by me with pleasure and benefit. I had a severe case of intermittent fever in a little girl of four summers. I gave three doses of your mixture, five grains each, on the next day after the chill, and two doses on the second day with the happiest results in finally rooting out the chill. I had a case of catarrh, attended with aching of the bones, in a boy of twelve years. I gave him twenty grains a day for two days in five-grain doses, and to my surprise all pain ceased entirely and left him with a cough only, which readily yielded to cough syrup."

Dr. J. C. B. WRIGHT, Timmons ville, S. C., February 28, 1879: "I have with much pleasure and satisfaction used the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture, and am prepared to report very favorably of both. I had occasion to test them first in my own family and person, and can therefore speak positively of their merits."

Dr. E. F. STROTHER, Batesburg, S. C., May 12, 1879: "Since receiving your Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture we have had no intermittent or remittent fever worth attention in this vicinity, but in the cases where I have prescribed the articles, they have given perfect satisfaction. I like them as a substitute for Sulphate Quinia."

Dr. W. S. CLINE, China Grove, N. C., August 14, 1878: "When the Cinchonia Alkaloid reached me I had on hand a long and protracted case of cholera infantum of four months' standing. The child was very much reduced in strength, anæmic, and every person (the attending physician included) said the child would die. I had tried every remedy generally used in similar cases, and concluded to try the Cinchonia Mixture. In twenty-four hours the child showed a decided improvement, and in one week could walk, while for four months it had to be carried about from place to place. I never could get a single dose of Quinia to remain in the stomach, and the first dose of Cinchonia Mixture settled the stomach and every dose improved the condition of the patient."

Dr. A. C. NIXON, New Hope, N. C., January 26, 1879: "I tried your Cinchonia Mixture on a patient who had sixty chills. Prescribed twelve powders of twelve grains each, four to be taken in twenty-four hours; he was relieved at once, and is doing well. In another case, one twelve-grain dose was sufficient."

Dr. ROBERT ILDETON, Summerville, S. C., October 8, 1879: "Have used Cinchonia Mixture in different kinds of fever and must say I have been better pleased with it than with any other preparation I ever used."

Dr. WILLIAM V. BONNER, Lake Comfort, N. C., May 16, 1879: "Have given your Cinchonia Alkaloid a fair trial and am delighted with the results. It does the same work for me as Quinia, and is far preferable to take, being tasteless. It has not failed for me in a single instance."

Dr. F. R. GREGORY, Sassafras Fork, N. C., July 28, 1879: "Your Cinchonia Alkaloid has been tried in all cases where Quinia has been indicated, and no difference in therapeutical application has been observed. The Mixture I employ only in cases of children, as it is far preferable to Sulphate Quinia on account of facility of administration."

Dr. E. H. WILLIAMS, Jacksonboro, S. C., June 24, 1879: Have used your Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture in many cases of intermittent fever with most gratifying results."

Dr. BENJAMIN W. SEABROOK, Grahamville, S. C., June 1879: "I beg leave to state that I have used your Cinchonia Mixture and Alkaloid in a few cases of intermittent fever and am pleased with the result."

Dr. DAVID PRINCE, Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, 1879: "I find on giving your Cinchonia Alkaloid a trial that it has the therapeutic properties of Quinia in the same weight with the Sulphate Quinia."

Dr. H. HOLMES HUNTER, Sunbury, N. C., July 2, 1879:—"Am more than pleased with the results of my experience with Cinchonia Mixture. I used it in a number of cases of intermittent fever among children, with the happiest results also in several cases of intermittent neuralgia, with marked success. It does not irritate the stomach, a very important consideration. Then children take it without any difficulty. I hope the profession will take hold of this article at once, as it is very valuable in intermittents among children."

Dr. I. W. LOWMAN, Williston, S. C., May 26, 1879: "Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture have given me entire satisfaction so far as I have tested the merits of the articles in the few cases in which I have had an opportunity of using it. I am pleased with it especially where there is gastric irritability connected with the fevers, which is so common and distressing a symptom. I also find it very convenient for administering to children as it is almost tasteless. It seems to act as promptly and efficiently in curing chills and fever as Quinia or Cinchonidia."

Dr. A. R. ABLE, Rich's Store, S. C., March 28, 1879: "I have been favored with several opportunities for giving Cinchonia Mixture a trial and am gratified to testify in the favor of both preparations. I had an attack of facial neuralgia, and by combining the Mixture with Bromide Potassium I experienced the happiest result. As an antiperiodic I am constrained to believe it equal to Sulphate Quinia."

Dr. EDWIN PARKER, Abbeville, S. C., March 28, 1879: "Have used Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture in all my cases in which there was any periodicity, with every success. I use them and the Cinchonidia in preference to Quinia. I meet with better success in all malarial diseases than I do with the Quinia."

Dr. F. P. PORCHER, Professor of Mat. Med. in Therapeutical Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, June 25, 1879: "Have used your tasteless Cinchonia and am much pleased with it. It acts admirably as a tonic, giving tone to the capillaries in weakened conditions of the system from any cause. It does not produce any disagreeable effects and is easily taken."

Dr. J. F. KING, Wilmington, N. C., December 13, 1878: "I take much pleasure in saying that I have been using the Cinchonia since last February almost exclusively with children, in lieu of Sulphate of Quinia, and found it not only much more acceptable to them, but fully as efficacious."

Dr. G. D. S. ALLEN, Waynesville, N. C., January 31, 1879: "Have used Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture and am satisfied that these are important preparations. I have carefully noted their effect in several cases, and have no doubt whatever that as a tonic and antiperiodic they are equal to Quinia."

Dr. T. S. THOMSON, Charleston, S. C., March 21, 1879: "Have been much pleased with the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture, especially with the latter. Have tried it in several cases of intermittent fever, and find it to be equally as effective and certain as Sulphate Quinia without the disagreeable taste and the nausea which is often produced by Quinia."

Dr. W. J. BULLOCK, Pantego, N. C., March 18, 1879: "Have used the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture and found them to be nearly or quite as good as Sulphate Quinia for malarial fevers. The Mixture is a preparation I have long wished for, it being taken readily by children when Quinia could not be used."

Dr. G. F. TELFAIR, Ankerville, S. C., April 10, 1879: "Have had several cases of malarial and intermittent fevers for the last sixty days. Some of my patients, occupants of a farm adjacent to a large stagnated malarial mill-pond, had two cold paroxysms a day. I prescribed Quinia, Fowler's Solution and Thermaline unsuccessfully; then commenced using Cinchonia Mixture with four-grain Pil: Blue Mass once a week and twenty grains Flor. Sulphur twice a week, with the happiest effects, removing the malarial fever and stopping the cold paroxysms immediately. The convenience in giving your tasteless antiperiodic causes it to be superior to the other bark tonics."

Dr. HORACE DRENNEN, Fraziersville, S. C., April, 1879: "Cinchonia Alkaloid has been used with most gratifying results in two cases of tertian intermittent fever of long standing, and it has, I think, permanently cured the disease, as there has been no return yet."

Dr. I. D. FERNANDEZ, Jacksonville, Fla., March 3, 1879: "I have been daily using the Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture, especially the latter, with children in preference to Quinia."

Dr. THOMAS LEGARE, Charleston, S. C., February 1, 1879: "Have given your tasteless antiperiodic a trial in my practice and have found the results following its administration far exceeding my expectations. It fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended. As a tonic, antiperiodic or tasteless preparation there is nothing that excels it. Children take it readily, and delicate women who are prejudiced against anything like Quinia, find they can take this with the happiest results."

Dr. OLIVER HICKS, Rutherfordton, N. C., February 25, 1879: "I selected cases for the trial of your Cinchonia Mixture in which it would have fair chances of exhibiting the effects you claim for it. In a case of extreme emaciation and debility, with fever at irregular intervals and peripheral paralysis (dysphagia, strabismus, nasal voice, etc.), its tonic and antipyretic effects were prompt and decided. Though only six years old, the patient made no objection to the taste. The existing gastric and intestinal irritations were not in the least aggravated. The Mixture is valuable in the colliquative sweats of phthisis if given persistently and in full doses. From its use I have entirely relieved the sweats and improved the character of the skin in an aggravated case."

Dr. J. Q. ANDERSON, Anderson's Store, March 12, 1879: "Have the pleasure to report the result of my experience with Cinchonia and Cinchonia Mixture, which has been entirely satisfactory. One of the cases was from a miasmatic section and the chills had existed for fourteen months. The patient informed me that she had taken during that time a large quantity of Quinia and Cinchonidia with only a temporary arrest of the chills. Six weeks ago I gave the patient thirty grains of Cinchonia which promptly arrested the chills. I then ordered a pill of five grains of Vallet's Mass and two grains of Cinchonia Mixture at intervals of four hours during the day which was continued for four weeks. There has been no return of the chills and the patient looks to be in fine health. In future I expect to use the Cinchonia Mixture in preference to any of the preparations of bark."

Dr. S. P. SPARROW, Sladesville, N. C., April 30, 1879: "Have used your Cincenonia Alkaloid and Mixture with good results. In the treatment of malarial and other periodic diseases of infants and children, I consider the latter indispensable, and I rank it among my most important remedies."

Dr. F. F. CARY, Cokesbury, S. C., January 11, 1879: "I have employed Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture with very satisfactory results."

Dr. W. W. ANDERSON, Statesburg, S. C., November 14, 1879: "The further use of your Cinchonia Mixture continues to give satisfactory results in the cases of children."

Dr. G. H. CARTER, Madison, N. C.: "Both Cinchonia Alkaloid and Mixture have proven themselves reliable medicines, but more especially the Mixture. I have found it to be of inestimable value in the diarrhoea and dysentery of children."

Dr. C. THOMPSON, Haw Branch, N. C., February 6, 1880: "I have used in the treatment of intermittent fever of rather obstinate character, a considerable quantity of Cinchonia Alkaloid, and in giving it both as an antiperiodic and tonic after the paroxysms were broken up, I have found it quite as reliable as Sulphate Cinchonidia. From twenty to thirty grains taken during an intermission are sufficient to prevent a return of the expected paroxysm."

